Amusements and Meetings Co-night,

BOOTH'S THEATER—"A Celebrated Case."
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BAVERLY'S NIELO S GARDEN—2 nd S—Minatrels.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—"Othello."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—"Othello."
Achinel." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke."
PARK "HEATRE—" The Legion of rioner."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—" The Railroad Car Con
GROUND CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

Inclury Parate."
STANDARD THEATRE—" Marrimony."
TRALLA JHEATRE—" Marrimony."
UNION SOUARD THEATRE—" Daniel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Daniel Rochat." AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, ACCAPILM—2215 and 8:15—Entertainment, G. B. HENNELL'S GREAT SHOW—LIVING COrlosities, MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair, STEINWAY HALL—3—ROSHO ; 8—Concert.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards entered Dublin yesterday. ==== Mr. Parnell has received two threatening letters. Canadian newspapers comment upon the President's message. === The hostile feeling between Turkey

Domestic.-General Ord has been retired and Colonel N. A. Miles has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, = Justices Strong and Swayne are said to be anxious to retire from the Supreme Court bench, ==== A cyclone in Missouri damaged a great deal of property and fatally injured several persons. === A fire in Omaha, Neb., caused a loss of over \$300,000. === There has been a large increase in the production of pig iron in the Western States. - By an accident on the Chicago and Rock Island Railway, a passenger train was thrown from the track and burned; a mail agent was consumed in the fire. === The New-York and New-England Railroad elected directors vesterday. Coxquess.-The Senate reappointed the standing committees of the last session with a few changes.

=== A number of bills were introduced in the House: the Electoral Count resolution was brought CITY AND SUBURBAN .- B. G. Arnold & Co., importers of ten and coffee, failed yesterday with

liabilities over a million. = It is now believed that on Friday the vacant city offices will filled and that John Kelly will go out of power. == The managements of the Dock and Fire Departments were investigated by State Senators. ____ Interesting testimony was given before the Senate Committee on Asylum Management, ____ Dr. Edward H. Dixon died. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.31 cents. Stocks dull and drooping for the greater portion of the day, but active, excited and strong at the close.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indieste coid and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 20°; avera

Mr. Moses, who occupied the position of secretary to Mr. Ferry at the time of the electoral count of 1877, sustains, in a letter printed on another page, his recent statements respecting the inaccuracies of the Piorida certificates received at that time.

The utterances of Democratic Senators seem to show that there is no possibility of the unseating of Mr. Kellogg to make room for Mr. Manning, Mr. Spofford's political ghost. Here is one sin, then, this Democratic Congress may die without committing.

The statistics of the prevalence of diphtheria in this city and Brooklyn are startling. For the week ending November 20, there were 291 cases in the two cities and 101 deaths, and for the week ending November 27, 261 cases, of which Brooklyn had a majority, though it has only half the population of New-York, and 113 deaths. This is a terrible mortality from one disease.

The clergyman who wrote to the missionary of his society on Blackwell's Island, telling him that if he testified before the Senate Committee on Insane Asylum Abuses he would do so at the risk of losing his position, committed a grave offence, not only against the Committee, but against the good name of the charitable society whose representative

A significant vote in the Board of Aldermen yesterday is regarded by the politicians as foreshadowing the confirmation of the nomi- | bility of selling such notes, to the amount remations which the Mayor is expected to make, quired, Mr. Sherman is advised that there is including one for Controller in place of no reason to doubt. Mr. Kelly. The changes involved would be The plan also contemplates the issue

integrity is not questioned, unless they can put a sound Republican in his place.

Governor St. John's brief talk upon the exodus to Kansas presents a very encouraging picture of the self-reliance of the negroes receiving aid from a relief association, though This is easy to believe, because the love of extent their sad significance.

The fact that the Presidential election is not disputed by any ore dies not make it less necessary that no doubtful or harmful legislation upon the electoral count should be adopted at this time. To those who have forgotten that the House voted, at the close of the last session, to take up on the first day of this session the Senate's resolution upon this subject, the discussion now running in the House must have seemed abrupt. It is simply a renewal of an attempt which failed during the last session -to force through an electoral measure framed put in the form of a concurrent resolution instead of a bill, so as to avoid a possible veto, and the Democrats were anxions to pass it of service to them this winter. The provision that no return should be rejected without the consent of both houses was inserted because they knew that this winter they would control both houses. That was their object then. What it is now is not so clear, but the objection remains to any "its legislative independence." A few weeks ago measure but a complete and well-considered provision for deciding disputed cases as Mr. Edmunds proposed, viz.: a primary submission of the question to the highest Court of the State involved. It is true that Mr. Whitthorne tragically pledges himself to see General Garfield inaugurated, but Mr. Whitthorne is not his party. The Republicans are justified in resisting the resolution for the sake both of the present and the future.

PLANS FOR EFFUNDING.

Secretary Sherman has a right to give advice as to the mode of refunding. A recommendation from him ought to receive peculiar attention from Congress and from the country. This, not only because no other financier in any country has ever accomplished so great an of the peculiar position which Mr. Sherman new occupies. He does not expect to be in the lately dependent upon the soil, living in con-Cabinet after March 4, and therefore the execution of measures now devised will rest with another. But there is much reason to expect that he will be in the Senate, and it so, necessarily the leader of the Administration party on financial questions. He cannot wish to be called to account there, day after day, by his Democratic associates, for the failure or evil consequences of measures recommended by himself. He has no reason to propose an unwise measure; no personal advantage to gain by getting large or added to and added to until even going out of and Persia is said to be increasing. :--- The wife | discretionary powers for an unknown Secretary of the late ex-President Thiers is dangerously ill. to come; and strong personal reason for recom- This great reform he hopes can be accomplished An elevated railway in Toronto is proposed. mending only the wisest and best measure by means of a Government Commission which There is said to be a majority against the that, in the light of large experience, and with will add rapidly to the number of proprietary the aid of the ablest advice in the country, he has been able to devise.

The proposal to issue short-term interestbearing notes probably strikes many untavorably at first. It is contrary to recent practice, and for a good reason; the circumstances have greatly changed. The Government can borrow at a low rate of interest, but it has also to provide for a reduction of the debt at the rate of \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 yearly, for ten years to come, under the requirements of the Sinking-Fund act. The same high public credit which enables the Government to borrow at less than 4 per cent will compel it to pay a high premium on all bonds purchased for that fund. Hence there would be an actual loss, during the next ten years, in refunding the 5 per cent bonds now outstanding in any non-redeemable bonds that can now be sold. But to leave outstanding \$400,000,000 of 5 per cents, which become redeemable in July next, until the Government could redeem them, would also involve payment of unnecessary interest. The short-term notes will meet this difficulty and avoid loss in either direction. That amount of such notes can be made redcemable in each year which in that year the Government must apply to the reduction of the debt. If these can be sold bearing anything less than 5 per cent interest, the Government saves money. It has been feared by some that these notes would operate to inflate the currency. But their interest-bearing character would cause them to be quickly absorbed by people who have small savings to invest, or funds on hand which they are under obligation to keep safely without loss of any part of the principal.

It is in this direction that the plan promises the greatest usefulness. Nearly all financiers have been amazed, during the past two years. by the complete disappearance of many millions of currency and gold. It is now generally understood that this has been caused by the hoarding of their savings by laborers, especially at the South. Since the collapse of the Freedman's Savings Bank, the colored people have had no trusted place of deposit for their savinge, and there is ample evidence that those savings have been very large. The farm laborers and others at the West, where savings banks are rare, have retained large amounts in their own hands for similar reasons. They are at a distance from any banks, cannot always open hope that they may ultimately buy some land, or otherwise establish themselves independently. It is not possible to estimate the amount of savings thus retained by laborers throughout the country at less than \$200,000,000, and this vast sum, withdrawn both from the active capital needed for the support of industry and from the circulating medium, makes a most important difference in the financial situation. It small United States notes, bearing interest at a low rate, can be placed in the hands of these laborers, and their great hoard of gold and greenbacks can be released and returned to circulation by the retirement of 6 or 5 per cent bonds, the country

will be the gainer in every way. Of the feasi-

numerous and important. They would cer- \$400,000,000 bonds bearing not more than minerity together. They must have something tainly result in diminishing the power of John 3.65 per cent interest, and running for fifteen to believe in, or pretend to believe m, if they Kelly. But it is at least a question to be considered whether the Republican party will cism, it is the comparative shortness of the they are blindly groping for. What shall be gain much in turning out a Controller whose term, since this may prevent sales of bonds the next shibboleth? Free Trade or Civil Serat as low a rate as might otherwise have vice Reform? The Free Trade issue seems imbeen secured. But Mr. Sherman's advice practicable, since they put it in their platform in this, as in other respects, is entitled to great weight. He properly urges that his successor surrender and then begren on it. Whether they should have full discretionary power to issue were beaten on the platform or the repudiation bonds bearing any rate of interest not above of it is of no consequence. It is obvious enough who have gone to that State. Out of the that named; first, because it is extremely im- that it is no doctrine to make a hopeful fight 40,000 who have reached it not 500 are now postant that the success of the operation shall on. And as to Civil Service Reform, the only not be prevented by any unforeseen change in proposition they offer on that subject would when they come nearly all are destitute. the money market; and second, because money Over 30,000 were in need of aid on their can be borrowed at much lower rate by a Secrearrival. Yet Governor St. John believes that tary who is known to have such discretionary of the office cekers upon whom it chiefly relies. many of them would return to the South if power. It must always be presumed that an they were guaranteed freedom and protection. Administration will be anxious to make a cred- belief or a cause, cohering only in its traditions, itable record in such a matter, and General Gar- its name, and its appetite, with just votes home is characteristic of the blacks. It was field is known to be so fully conversant with enough to be tantalized with its nearness to this fact that gave the exodus and its great | financial questions that there need be no fear of | the public crib and a consciousness that it can serious mistakes by any Secretary that he may get no nearer unless it can find something to select for the Treasury.

Congress ought to act upon it without vain exrecommendations.

PARNELUS ADVANCED IDEAS. The Chief Justice's ill-timed invective against Irish lawlessness has sturred Mr. Parwith a view to a temporary situation. It was nell's blood. The thin mask which he has worn falls from his face. He denounces the Government and all its works, its menaces of coercion, and its promised land reforms. He then, because they then believed it might be defice a Ministry which he considers too weak to enforce its policy. He declares that the Land League revoit cannot be put down until two great ends have been worked out. One of these ends is distinctively agrarian: "the tiller "of the soil must become its owner"; and the other is political: "the country must recever he was content to warn the peasantry against law-one that makes some such statesmanlike occupying or allowing anyone to occupy farms from which tenants had been evicted, and also against paying any rent which might seem to them unreasonable. His latest utterances mark a decided advance in the movement. The two main objects of this great uprising, as he now defines them, are the abolition of landlordism and the establishment of an Irish Parliament.

Before we condemn such a programme as this as unreasonable and demoralizing, let us take the judgment of one of the most progressive Liberals in England on the merits of the case. Under the first head let us cite Mr. Bright's recent speech at Birmingham, in which he laid bare the evils of the Irish land system, showing how the great estates, many of them mortgaged and embarrassed, had been transmitted from generation to generation, from achievement as the refunding within the past | fathers to their eldest sons, under conditions three years; not only because the ablest finan- of entail whereby they could neither be sold, ciers of both parties in this country, and of all divided, nor improved. The consequence had shades of opinion in other countries, unite in been that one-third of the island was owned by attributing his remarkable success largely to 292 persons, one-half by 744 persons, and twohis own fact and wisdom in the exercise of his thirds by 1,942 persons; while on the other discretionary powers; but even more because side there were 500,000 tenants, representing trom 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 persons, absotinual insecurity, and having no means of escape from the cruelty of their fate except emigration. "What they want," eries Mr. Bright, "is this-that when a man has a house over "his head, when he has built it himself, and when he has his little farm around him, he shall not be incessantly tortured with the "notion that any day he may have notice to "quit, and be turned out of his farm and home; "and that the rent shall not be constantly "his farm is preferable to remaining upon it." farmers. That is to say, "the tiller of the soil will become its owner," to use Mr. Parnell's phrase, and the odious system of landlordism as it exists to-day will be virtually abolished.

It would be idle to search for any passage in as favoring Home Rule for Ireland. Progressive Liberal as he is, he is first and always an Englishman, and holds that the question of legislative independence was closed by William Pitt and can never be reopened. Yet be contesses frankly enough that if English rule had been merciful and just, Ireland would be as closely welded to England at this moment as Scotland is, and Irish patriotism would not have degenerated into a hatred of Protestantism, landlordism, and England. But was England ever more merciless and unjust than in the year of grace 1800, when, through a monstrous system of corruption and imquity, the Irish Parliament was dispersed and a prostrate people were dragged into political union with the nation which had first conquered and despoiled and finally degraded them? If that great erime had not been added to the confiscation of the soil and the barbarity of the penal code, if the legislative independence won by the genius of Henry Grattan had not been snatched away, would it not be as difficult to-day, if we may repeat Mr. Bright's own words, "to raise the flag of insurrection or discontent in Ireland as it would be for Prince Charlie again to raise * that flag in Scotland "? Religious grievances have been redressed, and Land Reform bills have been passed, but the disaffection remains; and if Mr. Parnell is to be believed, it can never be allayed until the Irish people have a Parliament of their own.

That the main objects of the Land League are both reasonable and patriotic cannot be denied by anyone who accepts the logic of Mr. Bright's speech and recalls the shameful means by which Ireland was deprived of its independence. But the ends cannot be compassed with out intermediate agencies, and here the weak ness of the Irish movement is exposed. Mr Parnell would abolish landlordism-but how? By confiscating outright every acre on which rent is paid? By a Government purchase in volving several bundred millions sterling? He does not say; nor does he explain how Grattan's Parliament can be restored in a country where lawlessness already prevails, and where small accounts, and hold their money in the the rights of the landowning class would be sacrificed during the first legislative session.

HUNTING FOR AN ISSUE.

The leaders of the Democracy just now engaged in beating the air for some sort of a political issue that shall offer the party an excuse for being, have our sympathy. We have rarely seen them so earnest and thoughtful. With all the machinery and the organization of a great political party, absolute control in many of the States, and a powerful minority in the remain der, they lack a cause and an aim upon which they can agree among themselves or hope to draw strength from their opponents. The late canvass was fatal to the last surviving shams and shadows of principles upon which they depended for coherence. Nothing is left them but the hunger for office, and that is not enough to make a party formidable, though it undoubtedly is very effective in holding a desperate

at Cincinnati, and were first frightened into a weaken, instead of strengthening them, by depriving the party at once of the active support

Here is a splendid organization bankrupt of a

hang out in the way of principle, doctrine, or Mr. Sherman's plan is an admirable one. creed that will attract reinforcements. In the Southern States they have very definite principenditure of breath in speeches which will be pies; but it happens, unfortunately, that the forgotten long before the next election. It avowal of them is a source of strength only can please the country greatly, if it will present where they do not need it, while it weakens to the Nation before the holiday recess, as a them where they most need reinforcement. At magnificent and welcome Christmas gift, a the North they have experimented in all direcgood funding bill based on Secretary Shermau's | tions, and always without success, for the reason that the party here is a combination of men for selfsh aims and not for a political purpose. They act and work together not because they think and believe alike upon any current question of politics, but because they have a common interest in securing spotls to be divided. By this we do not mean that every person who votes the Democratic ticket does so from the hope or office for himself; for many voters are Democrats by birth, training, and habit, and vote the ticket asking no questions; many are misguided; and some honestly believe that a change of the party in power would be beneficial. But the party leaders and managers, almost without exception, have selfish aims; and solely for their furtherance, and not for any pelitical purpose, keep up the organization. The tusion in Maine illustrated perfectly this state of things. We have a constant illustration of it in this city, where a man's Democracy is never tested by what he believes in, but simply by what leader he follows. Here are factions within the party almost without end, but they differ only as to division of the offices; not as to

any doctrine or policy. And now for National purposes they are hunting an issue; more correctly, looking for a mask. It is a strange spectacle. Ordinarity parties grow out of some great emergency, or erystallize round some specific belief or definite purpose. Thus the Republican party sprang up and came into power because the men who founded it had a positive belief upon the question of the extension of slavery and a well-defined purpose to resist it. The party grew up around the idea; it did not organize and go bunting for something to believe in and try to accomplish. But here is the great Democratic party, boasting its age and traditions, that for twenty years has been limiting about for something it could profitably pretend to believe in. It has tried its hand at everything that offered, from declaring the Union incapable of self-preservation down to its adoption of the doctrines of soft money and inflation, and has been successively driven from every position it has reason for its being, other than its insatiable hanger for office. It has used up all the available issues. Hada't it better disperse?

An Ohio official who went to visit General Garfriends that makes one feel very comfortable," and a half from Garfield's house, to take the cars to come home, passing over land of the same wintry, bleak-like aspect that we traversed going out. You wouldn't be found dead there. It may be pleasant in summer, but it is so unlike this region of Ohio Mr. Bright's speech which could be construed that I was deeply impressed with the curiosity of the situation-walking away out in the country, over snow drifts and over bleak-looking lands, to get to the President-elect of the United States. This is a great country."

> The whole country says "That's it!" to the Captain-General suggestion

There are symptoms that the Democratic party is about to abandor its position as an obstruction to the spirit of the time. That will be a change.

President Hayes's remarks about the South and honest elections show that he is, like all the rest of his party, uncompromisingly stalwart on that issne. The South will be wise to think twice upon his observations before denouncing them as partisan, after the manner of Northern Democratic editors. The Republican party is solidly behind the President on this issue, and it will maintain that position until the South surrenders. President Gar-field can be depended upon to occupy this ground, for early in the recent campaign be defined his views in that masterly eloquent speech in this city wherein he said: "So long as we live we will stand by these black allies," etc.

Let us hope that President Hayes's recommendation of a Captain-General's title and pay for Ger eral Grant won't arouse in The Nation the horrible suspicion that he has "surrendered to the Bosses."

Mr. S. S. Cox says he is willing to try Garfield and see if he will make a good President. What a publie calamity it would be if Mr. Cox were not wil-

By formally abandoning the investigation business the Democratic statesmen acknowledge that muddigging and mud-ihrowing do not pay. They have had abundant experience in acquiring this piece of

The Southern members are in Washington solid for a quiet session and big appropriations.

Colonel Ingersoll believes the Democratic party is about to be buried. He thinks the Southern poople will abandon the party because they know it cannot carry the record of the last twenty years and the Chinese letter besides." That letter he con siders the party's deathblow, evidently, for he adds: " My own opinion is that most of the Southern leaders are heartily ashamed of the course pursued by their Northern friends, and will take the first opportunity to say so. The forgery will be the death of the Democratic party in the North, and its epitaph will be written in Chinese—Memento Morey." The forged letter is disgraceful enough, but it does not become the Southern brethren to put on airs of superior virtue till they have purged thouselves from false counting and ballot-box stuffing.

The Democrats are so tired of investigations that they would undoubtedly be willing to have the forged letter inquiry dropped where it is. The President is serene, the country is serene, and

the holidays are upon us. There is nothing to do but be happy.

Secretary Evarts is credited with saying that he thruks sectionalism will entirely disappear during President Garfield's Administration. He favors large appropriations, and, according to a correspondent of The Buffulo Courier, says: "This is one country, and we must all aid in works such as are needed in the South. What kind of works would I appro printe for? Well, first of all, I am inclined to think we must educate the colored population of the South. I think that work must be done by us. Of course our country is divided into States, and that gives some people an opportunity to say. This is local. So it is local, but can we afford to sit still spoke admiringly of him. Madame Bartholomei is

and let this avalanche of local ignerance descend an Englishwoman with a sweet face and a sweet upon us and bury us ?"

The Democratic party may change its name, but it can't die. And by any other name it will smell

The Democratic newspapers in Massachusetts are a realized a granding ter of Humboidt, and the other Frequency nursions that Senator Dawes should not lein von Moltke, a relative of the great soldier. be reciected. That would seem to be a pretty good reason for thinking well of his candidacy. The general jodgment of the Massachusetts press seems to be that his reelection is quite probable; and the country, which recognizes him as a faithful Senator and a Republican of the best type, would regard this as emmently proper.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. HENSCHEL'S VOCAL RECITAL. Mr. Georg Henschel has not been very fortunate since his arrival in this country. He came here possessing, or being said to possess, a great reputation in England, and his first appearance, which was at a concert of the Symphony Society, was awaited with pleasant anticipations and a natural curiosity, and his singing was listened to with mterest, and, on the whole, with satisfaction, He proved himself a thorough musician and, in some respects, an excellent singer, and though the programme did not give room for the display of extraordinary power, what he did was generally well done, and it was felt that even if he had accomplished nothing to justify the enthusiastic praise that had been bestowed on him in advance, he had at least done nothing to show that he might not after all deserve it. Much was expected of him in the oratorio of "Elijah," which was reputed to be one of his best performances, and it was here that something like disappointment was first felt. Much of the music was not well within his voice, and though portions of it were sung with admirable taste and expression, and the part was treated in a thoroughly musicianly and intelligent manner, two of the greatest arias were altogether ineffective from sheer physical inability to do them justice. His rendering of the part of Mephistopheles was still more unsatisfactory, chiefly for the same reasons that made his singing in Elijah" disappointing, and while it was impossible not to admire his artistic qualities and his

musical intelligence. The part was not in any way

suited to him, and it came to be wondered, quite

His first vocal recital, which took place at Steinway

properly, in what direction he could excel.

singer of German songs, and of florid arias of the old Italian school of Handel, Carissimi, Buonoacini and Scarlatti. To the Italian arias he brings exceeding facility and clearness in runs and florid passages, and an evident sympathy for the pure, unaffected style in which the best arias of this school were written. In the German songs he no use in telegraphing to you the exact sources of its displays taste, feeling and intelligence, with a simple, direct method of expression, and an entire avoidance of exaggerated, sentimental and meretricious effects. His vocal method is by no means perfect, for the often sings through his nose, he does not always attack his notes squarely, nose, he does not always attack his notes squarely, but drags his voice up to them in a most objectionable fashion, and he has a disagreeable way of emitting choking sounds in expressing intense emotion, but his good qualities so far overbalance his small technical faults that one is tempted to forget them in the pleasure feit in his manly, straightforward and expressive style. Last night he sang first a group of three arias of the older Italian school, one by Haydu, the second Carissime's "Vittoria, mto cove," and the third an arla from Handel's "Almira." The first was the least effective, but it was sung with expression and fine sustaining power, and the two latter, which some parts as much as twelve barrels to the statute abound in difficult roulades, were given with de- acre; and the quality, both red and white, has been during the past twenty years, not one remains. But he e still is the party, strong in we two were Maying." It may be that Mr. Henschel a frank and great big-boyish way of greeting his singing in great parts will not prove effective or "We went to the village of Mentor, a mile himself preeminent in such music,-but thoroughly good singer of such works as were given at this concert, and his other recitals will be awaited with kindly interest.

Miss Bailey, who made her first appearance at this concert, secured an unequivocal success. Her voice leasure in a smaller room, but it is high, fresh, of a jumped overboard from a singe alongside the ship, w pleasant quality and exquisitely true. Her method, like Mr. Henschel's, is unaffected and free from sentimentalism, and she has abundant feeling. charmingly expressed. She sang, besides the duct "O that we two were Maying," Schumann's "Nussbaum," a Rhemsh Folk-Song by Mendelssohn, and two songs by Brahms, "Es traumte mir" and a Cradle-Song. Her singing came near mit" and a Cradic-Song. Her singing came hear perfection in its kind, graceful, dainty, delicate, refined and full of sentiment and tenderness. The Brahms Cradic-Song was her most successful num-ber, and she had to repeat it. Miss Bailey is a most welcome addition to the number of our concert slugers, for simplicity, modesty and unaffectedness, combined with a charming voice excellently trained, are all too rarely met with Mr. William H. Sherwood gave scholarly and careful, but somewhat uninteresting, renderings of Bee-thoven's manoforic sonata op. 31, No. 3, and Schu-mann's Etudes Symphoniques.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mary Anderson's recent St. Louis engagement is recorded among the really memorable successes of the year. Miss Anderson acted there during two weeks ending November 27, and the receipts were

Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who has acted in London as Harold Kyrle, and who is the son of Mr. Bellew, deceased, the once well-known reader, is coming to this city, under engagement to Mr. Palmer, of the

Charles Dudley Warner has rewritten one of his sketches expressly for the use of Locke Richardson, who will include it in his programme of recitals Mr. Richardson gave one of his entertainments on December 1 at Hartford, and met with much tayor.

Mr. Joseffy will play to-morrow evening in a concert at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fortyfifth-st, and Fifth-ave. The other artists who will take part in the performance are Mile, de Lussan, Miss Laura Joyce and Mr. A. J. Holden,

Mr. Florence has appeared as Captain Cuttle, and has had a cordial acceptance in that part, at the Gaiety Theatre, London. The signal success of Mr. Florence in London is not a surprise here, to those who have appreciated his rare and fine powers Mr. Florence is, in truth, one of the most versatile brilliant, thorough-going characters of the age, and his judgment in theatrical matters is not less than

Italian journals of Trieste give flattering accounts of the success of our young country woman, Emma Nevada (Miss Nixon, of Austin, Nevada), who has recently been singing in that city. She has been studying two years and a half with Marchesi, and sang once in London before appearing at Trieste. Our consul there, Mr. A. W. Thayer, the biographer of Restroyen, says in a private letter: "Her voice of Beethoven, says in a private letter: "Her voic is not very strong but it is penetrating and ver-beautiful. As to execution, she is the greates singer of her years I ever heard."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Tennyson is going to spend part of the winter in Italy, and will not therefore witness the opening performance of his new play in London.

The Emperor William is taking much interest in the anti-Jewish agitation in his country. He was absorbed in following the recent long debate in the

Princess Augusta Victoria, the bride of Prince William of Prussia, is to have in her new household as a married woman two especially distinguished

Poor Bressant, the once famous actor of the Comedic Francaise, is now so poor a man that he is forced to sell all his pictures, bric-a-brac, etc., and go into the country to live. The old man is said to be atterly broken down, a white-haired, sunken-eved wreck, whose intellect has gone with his for-

Louise Michel, ex-Communist, lately appeared at a large Socialist meeting in Paris, and took the chair. She seemed to be wrapped up in a few fixed ideas, and though not eloquent, spoke with the air of a pythoness and affected her hearers as though she were inspired. They became so enthusiastic that they made a rush for the platform and covered her gloved bands with kisses.

The Grand Duke Constantine has shown the French that they need not laugh only at Americans because of rapidity of travelling. He arrived in Paris early in the morning the other day, break-fasted at the Russian Embassy, paid a few visits, and started back to St. Petersburg by the evening

The Baroness de Scharneu, a poor old woman who since her husband's death had lost all her fortune, has just died in Paris. For a great many years she went by the name of "Old Mother Cashmere." She had a small pension, to draw which she emerged regularly from one of the pootest quarters of the city, hiding her miserable rags under a superb cashmere shawl, embroidered with gold—the one remaining relie of her past prosperity.

General Grant's success as an after-dinner speaker leads The Pall Mall Gazette to say: "The circumstances in which he thus showed forth as a speaker might well induce him to say his say. The Repubhe has not been ungrateful to the man who, whatever his shortcomings as a strategist, never despaired of success in the time of trial; and to do General Grant justice, he threw personal pique aside, and worked for his party during the late election with a loyalty that shamed some of his own supporters."

William H. Stilwell, who acted as private secre tary to Collector Merritt, when the latter was first appointed, has received from President Hayes his confirmation as Associate Justice for the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Stilwell resides in Albany, where, in 1871, he began the study of law; being admitted Hall last evening, at last settled the question, for it showed the field of music in which he is best, and explained the nature of the reputation which he must hold in England, by proving him an excellent new position in the early part of January.

Mr. Ruskin says that he was sorry to disclaim the Chesterfield letter;-" it was such a tasty dish of mince," he adds, " from things I had, to my own notion, said in a useful way enough, so that it was no wonder that it succeeded so generally. Of course, I saw at once how it was patched up, but there was

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Lord Dufferin, British Ambussador to Russia, left London to-day for St. Peters-

GENERAL NOTES.

The Irish harvest this year is described as the best known for more than a generation. The area planted with oats was very large, and the yield has turned out to be at least 75 per cent in excess of that of last season; while the grain has obtained, if anything, a better crice in the market than it dot last year, when the yield was so scanty. The yield of wheat has been in superior to that of any barvest within living memory.

mains. But he e still is the party, strong in discipline, organization, and machinery, and still searching with lighted candles for some levels are lightly sung. And in closing he sang list of a South American steamer on a voyage from a still searching with lighted candles for some levels are lightly sung. And in closing he sang list of a South American steamer on a voyage from a still searching with lighted candles for some levels are lightly sung. They passengers are received a south American steamer on a voyage from a south can be a south a merican steamer on a voyage from a still searching with lighted candles for some levels are lightly sung. They passengers are received a south American steamer on a voyage from a south a merican steamer on songs by Brabms, a "Minnelled" and "Unuber- the Zoological Gardens, London. On the last night out windlich." All of these were given with marked | flity little jokers were brought to light, from twelve to feeling and just expression, and he further sang a pretty duet of his own with Miss Bailey. "O that ran over the decks and cordage. A campaign against field at Menter, and who says that the General " has is not a baritone of the very first rank, and that his them was organized by the officer on duty, who took a very active part until he was noten in the flager. The wounded officer was conveyed on shore, where a surgeon satisfactory,-there is yet time for him to prove treated him by injecting a solution of diduced ammonia treates aim by injecting a solution of didded ammonta into both arms, as well as administering the same inter-nally with stoudants. The finger was laid open and freely cauterized with pure narra and. The outlook for a time was not cheering. Later in the day he was pro-nounced out of danger and returned to the vessel.

The Albert Medal has been fairly won by Seedie Tindal Farabani, serving in Her Malesty's ship Wild Swan. While the vessel was off the coast of Mois not large, and she might be heard with greater | zambique, a fugitive slave boy named Farejallah, having amediately seized by an enarmous shark, which off off his leg at the knee, dragging him under the water. When be rose to the surface the shark again attacked him, tearing off his remataing leg and part of his thigh. On Fare) liah's beginning to rise to the surface again, closely followed by the shark, Faraban jumped from the netting into the water and brought the unfortunate boy to the surface; nor did be teave the water till he had placed him in a position of safety. The captain of the wild Swan adds that what makes this a more gallant deed is the fact that Farabani saw the whole of the horrible catastrophe from the first seizure of the boy, and that, when he jumped into the water, not only the attacking shark but three others were seen close to the ship, attracted no doubt by the blood.

Some of the journals need to establish more direct means of communication between their news rooms and editorial offices. As the President's Message was first received on Monday, it spoke of General Grant as the "Commander-in-Chief" of the armies in the war for the Union. Thereupon The World becated the President for "looseness" of language, and argued with de bilitated satire that he had recommended the creation of the office of Captain-General for the widow of Abraham Lincoln, as her husband's living representative. Hours before this absurdity was printed, the Associated Press transmitted a correction of what was evidently a printer's mistake. The phrase should have read "commander and chief." It was a lit-tle amusing, by the way, to see that The Evening Post, winch is apt to be very shrill and lofty on little points, was quoting and receating the original blunder as late as yesterday atternoon without apparently the least idea that it was a biunder.

The efforts of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Secretary to improve the houses of working people in London by means of the Artisans' Dwellings Act have not been successful. The Daily News has come to regard it as a Landlord's Relief Act. It says that a landlord has only to let a group of houses get so bad as to be unfit to let, and the local authority may be obliged to purchase them from him, menr the expense of removing them, and endure the loss which their removal entails. In this way the ratepayers of London have already put many bundred thousand pounds into the pockets of the owners of houses which ought to have been almost valueless. On six acres which had been cleared and disposed of up to the end of last year, the loss was \$261,000. These areas have been sold to the Peabody sub-1.000. These areas have been sold to the Frabody trustees, and the sum thus lost is practically a contribution by the public toward lowering the rents of poor men's houses. It is reckoned that the loss on eight other plots of land thus cleared will come to \$2,500,000 more, and it is said that \$5,000,000 more will be expended before all the sciemes now actually begun can be successfully completed.

John Bright believes that every young man should be interested in public questions and belong to a political club. "There are people," he remarks. tell us that after all clubs are not very good things for young men, that they take them from their homes, and lead them, I will not say into actual dissipation, but into spending their evenings in a manner that is not specials ly profitable. My opinion is that that may be said of the manner in which a good many of its spend our evenings, even when we do not go to clabs. But there is scarcely anything that can be more useful to a young man than that he should occupy his mind at some portion of the day or of the week with the consideration of public questions, and that he should try to fill himself with a strong interest in that which so much concerns the welfare of all his countrymen. I would not ask a young wan to join merely that he may become a young man to join merely that he may become a member of a party, that he may engage in conflicts, and that he may partake he the glorification of party victories. It is that he should be a partner in a great corporation like this club for the purpose of furthering in every way in his power right and sound principles of legislation and government—and if he does that you may depend up in it it will have just as good an effect as the pursuit of some honorable occupation, of some scientific investigation, and many other things which give him a strength and a nerve and on the pendence when, I believe, men can scarcely gain from any other field that